

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

日五月七日午

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. Georges STRETT & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTON, Liverpool Circus, E.C. BATES & HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, New York Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOUGH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAUER & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MOSCO, MURRAY A. A. DE MELO & Co., Shantung. CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALBYNPLE, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. R. REYNOLDS, Esq. H. HOPFUS, Esq. M. E. SASCOON, Esq. Hon. P. B. JOHNSON, C. VINCENT SMITH, A. P. MOEWEN, Esq. W. E. MOLVERS, Esq. F. D. SASCOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, Thomas JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER. Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 10, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.) PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND. UNION BANK OF LONDON. BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per annum.
" 6 " 4 1/2 "
" 12 " 5 1/2 "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

O WING to the illness of Mr. NEWTON the MANAGER—Mr. W. S. BAXTER has been appointed ACTING MANAGER until further Notice.

P. RYRIE, Chairman, Local Committee, Hongkong, August 29, 1882.

Intimations.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON will be held at the Company's Office, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 18th day of September, 1882, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION. That this Company, now registered under the Companies' Ordinance No. 1 of 1863 as an Unlimited Company, be registered under the Companies' Ordinances No. 1 of 1863 to 1881 as a Company Limited by Shares.

By Order of the Board,

DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary.

Dated Hongkong, 30th day of August, 1882.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the above COALS at Hongkong, from and after this date.

H. J. H. TRIPP.

Mitsui Bishi Mail S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

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Intimations.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary General MEETING of the HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 8th September next, at 5.30.

A. D. MACTAULIFF,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 31, 1882.

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POSITIVE CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS.

A CURE for the above ailment can be had by applying to M. AXELROOD, M.D., Surgeon of the S.S. City of PEKING, now lying in Hongkong harbour.

N.B.—Commerce treatment three days before going on board.

Using this Article during my service in the last Russo-Turkish War, I found, greatly to my surprise and gratification, that I was able to entirely prevent, or greatly to alleviate, the ailment without one single failure.

M. AXELROOD, M.D.

Hongkong, September 1, 1882.

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HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB will be held in the CRICKET PAVILION on MONDAY, the 11th Instant, at 4.45 p.m.

GENTLEMEN wishing to join are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec.—HONGKONG CLUB.

W. HYNES,

Hon. Sec., pro tem.

Hongkong, September 4, 1882.

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NOTICE.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY Order of the Board of Directors, the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are hereby notified that under Section 20 of the Articles of Association, a further Call of THIRTY SHILLINGS per Share will be made, and will be due on the 2nd October.

Shareholders are therefore requested to make the said Payment at 3 1/4 per Dollar Exchange (\$7.96 per Share) to credit of the Company's Account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or before the above-named date.

Any Calls not paid by the 2nd October, are by Section 23 of the Articles of Association liable to a Charge at the Rate of 10 per cent. per Annum from the due date until that of Payment.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 28, 1882.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE BOOKS for REGISTRATION of Transfer of SHARES in the above Company will be CLOSED here from the 21st Instant until 2nd Proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, September 5, 1882.

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WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$3 per Share, for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1882, declared at To-day's Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders, will be payable at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from TO-MORROW, the 29th Instant. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office.

By Order of the Directors,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, July 28, 1882.

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NOTICE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to note that on the Surrender of their PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES for SHARES in this Office, PERMANENT SCRIP will now be issued in Exchange.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1882.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage paid 52 cents), \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, London, between noon and noon of the day the English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

For Sale.

SPORTING GOODS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF

ELEY'S GREEN, BLUE and BROWN, CARTRIDGE CASES.

ELEY'S WATERPROOF CAPS and WADS.

PIOU & WILKES' SPORTING GUNPOWDER.

LEAD and CHILLED SHOT.

GAME BAGS and CARTRIDGE BELTS.

RECAPMING and RELOADING MACHINES.

POWDER and SHOT MEASURES.

FLASKS, DOG WHISTLES, &c., &c.

SHOOTING BOOTS, STOCKINGS, HATS and SUITS.

TINNED PROVISIONS and LIQUORS provided for Shooting.

And PICNIC PARTIES at Special Rates.

Hongkong, August 22, 1882.

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Intimations.



FINAL DIVIDEND

IN BE

WILLIAM VON PUSTAU.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to hold at the Office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on FRIDAY, the 21st day of January, 1883, a MEETING of CREDITORS to declare a FINAL DIVIDEND in the above Estate. All Creditors are hereby warned that the Balance then remaining in the hands of the Official Assignee will be distributed among the Creditors, whose Claims will have been duly proved and accepted, and the Estate finally wound up.

EDW. J. ACKROYD,

Registrar.

Registry, Supreme Court,

the 30th day of August, 1882.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS

are requested to send in a STATEMENT of BUSINESS Contributed during the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1882, or before 30th September, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. COOKE,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 28, 1882.

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NOTICE TO SHAREH

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX-
A BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSINE OIL,
150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.
TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb.
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUTTS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
LOMINY.
CORNMEAL.

TOPCOAN BUTTER
Eastern and California, CHEESE.
Bacon, COOKED HAM.
Pork HAMS and BACON.
Bacon, Bacon CONDIMENT MILK.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled ONION LUSSES.
Family PIG-PORK in kgs and pieces.
Pork Bacon, MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Bacon Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MARMALS.

Lunch TONGUE.
McGarry's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.
Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 24 lb cans.
&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:
TESSONEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
COOCATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
LIEBIG'S & EPP'S COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.
SAUSAGES.
BRAUN.
SIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
CHAMPAGNE—
HEDDICK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE SEAL.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.
JULES MUMM & CO., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.
CHATEAU LAFITE, "
123 GRAVES, "
BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—
SACCOMAN'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.
SACCOMAN'S OLD INVALID PORT (1849).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISCUIT DUBOURG & CO.'S BRANDY.
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
CHAR-TREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE BITTERS:
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENNER BEER, in quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Galon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
C I G A B S.

Fine New Season CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 and 10 oz.

BREAKFAST COFFEE, 6 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.
FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and CASH BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NO. 151.

CHINA SEA.

Uniform System of Colouring Buoys and Beacons in Chinese Waters.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following system of colouring Buoys and Beacons has been adopted by the Imperial Maritime Customs of China:

BUOYS.

No.	COLOUR OF BUOY.	DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.
1	Red	Entering the Channel from seaward, Red buoys will be found on the Starboard side of the Channel, and must be left on the Starboard hand by vessels passing in.
2	Black	Entering the Channel from seaward, Black buoys will be found on the Port side of the Channel, and must be left on the Port hand by vessels passing in.
3	Red & Black Horizontal Bands	Buoys painted in Red and Black Horizontal Bands will be found in the fairway, and should be passed close to.
4	Red and Black Vertical Stripes	Buoys painted in Red and Black Vertical Stripes will be found on the ends of spits, and the outer and inner extremes of banks, shoals, or extensive reefs, where there is a navigable channel on either side.
5	Red and Black Chequers	Buoys painted in Red and Black Chequers will be used to mark rocks in the open sea, also to mark obstructions of small extent having channels on either side of them. When used for the latter purpose, they will be placed to seaward of the danger.
6	Red and White Chequers	When two chequered buoys of these colours are used to mark an obstruction, the Red and White one is to mark the Starboard side of the Channel, and must be left on the Starboard hand by vessels passing in.
7	Black and White Chequers	Wreck buoys will in all cases be marked by Green buoys, having the word "WRECK" painted on them in White letters, and when a wreck lies in the open sea in a position where there is a navigable Channel with plenty of room on either side of it, the buoy will carry no other distinguishing mark, and will in every such case be placed to seaward of the wreck.
8	Wreck Buoys	Wreck buoys marked with an "Eros" number must be left on the Starboard hand by vessels entering from the sea.
		Wreck buoys marked with an "Odd" number must be left on the Port hand by vessels entering from the sea.
		The numbers on wreck buoys will be painted in White, and placed above the word "WRECK".

Note.—All other distinguishing marks to Buoys will be in addition to the foregoing, and where such are employed, a particular description of the same will in each case be given in the published List.

Each buoy will have an Iron Plate fastened on its outside, in some convenient place above the water-line, with the name of its district and station as given in the published List stamped thereon in English and Chinese, to insure its identification if found adrift.

BEACONS.

No.	COLOUR OF BEACON.	DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.
1	Red	Entering the Channel from seaward, Red beacons will be found on the Starboard side of the Channel, and must be left on the Starboard hand by vessels passing in.
2	Black	Entering the Channel from seaward, Black beacons will be found on the Port side of the Channel, and must be left on the Port hand by vessels passing in.
3	Red and Black Vertical Stripes	Beacons painted in Red and Black Vertical Stripes will be used to mark spits and the outer and inner extremities of banks, shoals, or extensive reefs, where there is a navigable Channel on either side.
4	Red and Black Chequers	Beacons painted in Red and Black Chequers will be used to mark rocks in the open sea, also to mark rocks of small extent having Channels on either side of them.
5	Red and White Chequers	When two chequered beacons of these colours are used to mark a rock or reef, the Red and White one is to mark the Starboard side of the Channel, and must be left on the Starboard hand by vessels passing in; and the Black and White one is to mark the Port side of the Channel, and must be left on the Port hand by vessels passing in.
6	Black and White Chequers	Note.—It is to be understood that the above rules for painting beacons apply in each case to the body of the structure. When a beacon which is painted a single colour, either black or red, is surrounded by a distinguishing mark, such mark may be painted the same colour as the body of the beacon or with that colour and white combined, or white alone.
		When the body of a beacon is painted in two colours, the same colours only may be used to paint the mark by which it is surrounded. Whenever a distinguishing mark is used, a particular description of it will be given in the published List.
		Beacons on shore, to enable bearings to be taken on to give lines of direction for crossing bars or entering rivers, harbours, etc., are to be painted so as to make them as conspicuous as possible. Red, Black and White are the only colours to be used, and a particular description of such marks will be given in the published List.
		Various.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,

A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector.

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IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,
COAST INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
SHANGHAI, 4th August, 1882.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 152.

CHINA SEA.

Changes in Colouring of Buoys and Beacons.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the System of Colouring Buoys and Beacons in Chinese Waters, which is described in Notice to Mariners No. 151 of this date, the changes that are specified below will be made on the 10th day of September, 1882, or as soon afterwards as may be practicable.

CANTON DISTRICT.

1.—*Dutch Folly South Buoy*, now green, will be painted black.2.—*Dutch Folly South Beacon*, now green, will be painted black.3.—*Twisted Barrier Eastern Beacon*, now black, white and red, will have its lower part, from upper end of braces downward, painted black; the lower half of its pole, above the upper end of the braces, white; and the upper half of pole with the circular frame by which it is surrounded, red.4.—*Twisted Barrier Western Beacon*, will be painted the same as the Eastern one.5.—*Twisted Barrier Middle Beacon*, now black and white, will have its lower part, from upper end of braces downwards, painted red; the upper part will remain white.

SWATOW DISTRICT.

1.—*East Spit Beacon*, which is a spar mounted with two black balls, with the numeral "V" on the lower one, will be painted all red.2.—*Nodding Tommy Beacon*, a white spar mounted with a diamond-shaped red box, with the numeral "IV" painted thereon, will have its spar painted red and its diamond-shaped box also painted red, with a horizontal stripe of white around its middle, which is to be painted white.3.—*Middle Bank Beacon*, a red spar mounted with a diamond-shaped red box having the numeral "III" painted thereon, will have a spherical cage substituted for its diamond-shaped one and be painted all red.4.—*Flagstaff Beacon*, a black and white spar mounted with two black, diamond-shaped boxes bearing the numeral "II" on the lower one, will be painted red from the ground to the bottom of the lower box or mark, white from thence to the bottom of the upper mark, and the remainder red.5.—*Fish House Beacon*, a black spar mounted with a diamond-shaped red box bearing the numeral "I," will be painted all black.

AMOY DISTRICT.

1.—*Worm Rock Buoy*, now red and black chequered, with a spherical cage, will carry an inverted frustum cage and be painted all black.2.—*Worm Rock Beacon*, now red and black chequered, will be painted all black.3.—*Harbour Rock Beacon*, now in red and white horizontal stripes, will be painted in red and black chequered.4.—*Kellet Spit Beacon*, now red, will be painted in red and black vertical stripes.5.—*Abbi Rock, Kangsinth, and Chio-tah Beacons*, all of which are now white, will be painted black.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT.

1.—*Secrets Rock Buoy*, now red, will be painted black except its name, which will be borne on its cage in white letters.2.—*Half Tide Beacon*, of granite and unpainted, will be painted black.3.—*Blonde Rock Beacon*, now painted white, with a red cage, will be painted all black.4.—*Nemesis Rock Beacon*, which is a

single, white spar, will be painted red and surmounted with an inverted frustum cage painted white.

5.—*Tiger's Tail Beacon*, now all white, will be painted black with the exception of its cage which is to remain white.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

Lismore Wreck Buoy will have the numeral "I" painted over the word "WRECK."

TIENTSIN DISTRICT.

Inner Buoy, now in red and black vertical stripes, will be painted red.

NEWCHWANG DISTRICT.

1.—*East Spit Beacon*, which is a spar mounted with two black balls, with the numeral "V" on the lower one, will be painted all red.2.—*Nodding Tommy Beacon*, a white spar mounted with a diamond-shaped red box, with the numeral "IV" painted thereon, will have its spar painted red and its diamond-shaped box also painted red, with a horizontal stripe of white around its middle, which is to be painted white.3.—*Middle Bank Beacon*, a red spar mounted with a diamond-shaped red box having the numeral "III" painted thereon, will have a spherical cage substituted for its diamond-shaped one and be painted all red.4.—*Flagstaff Beacon*, a black and white spar mounted with two black, diamond-shaped boxes bearing the numeral "II" on the lower one, will be painted red from the ground to the bottom of the lower box or mark, white from thence to the bottom of the upper mark, and the remainder red.5.—*Fish House Beacon*, a black spar mounted with a diamond-shaped red box bearing the numeral "I," will be painted all black.

SWATOW DISTRICT.

1.—*Coker Rocks Large Buoy*, now in red and white stripes, will be painted in black and white chequered.2.—*Coker Rocks Small Buoy*, now red, will be painted in red and white chequered.3.—*Harbour Rock Buoy*, now in red and white horizontal stripes, will be painted in red and black chequered.4.—*Kellet Spit Beacon*, now red, will be painted in red and black vertical stripes.5.—*Abbi Rock, Kangsinth, and Chio-tah Beacons*, all of which are now white, will be painted black.6.—*Half Tide Beacon*, of granite and unpainted, will be painted black.7.—*Blonde Rock Beacon*, now painted white, with a red cage, will be painted all black.8.—*Nemesis Rock Beacon*, which is a

single, white spar, will be painted red and surmounted with an inverted frustum cage painted white.

9.—*Ping-pong*, now all white, will be painted black.</

runs may read, yet considerably less muddy than it is.

It is to be hoped that the Sanitary Authorities are taking every precaution with regard to the land and back streets of the native town. At home Local Boards of Health, under circumstances such as we are now situated in, would have a rigid house-to-house inspection, the drains flushed, and all particularly dirty localities whitewashed. Should Hongkong, in spite of all the precautions taken by the Executive to prevent a visit of so dreaded a visitor as cholera be unfortunately infected, the results would be fearful to contemplate in the districts which we have referred to. We are not aware that matters sanitary have improved since the departure of Mr. Chadwick, but we have every reason to believe that they are in pretty much the same state as they were when they shocked the sanitary nose of that experienced gentleman. The Colony, fortunately, possesses Dr. Ayres, a gentleman fully alive to the evils that exist, and competent to meet them. It therefore only remains with the Executive to place at his disposal ample means to engage (temporarily) Sanitary or Nuisance Inspectors and increased staffs, so as to place the city in an satisfactory sanitary state as the wretched construction of native houses and streets admit of.

We have seen a letter from Tientsin which, in a sense, confirms the startling report of collision between the Russian and Chinese troops in North-Eastern Manchuria, but assumed that it must be some purely local trouble, arising out of the disorders committed by Chinese criminals at the gold washings, some of which are near to Russian territory. When the Chinese pursue the gold-seekers, the fugitives take refuge on Russian ground; and the Russians often chase the refugees back. The gold-seekers, in Chinese Kirin mostly belong to the bands of brigands who infest the country in the winter time; and the Russians frequently have trouble with them. A few years ago on the Russian frontier Cossacks surrounded a Chinese robber band of about 150, who had committed depredations on Russian territory. All the captured men were shot, as the simplest way of saving the Russian authorities further trouble. It has often happened that Chinese braves in pursuit of robbers have passed over the Russian frontier line; and some years ago (in 1876 or 1877), on the other hand, Russian forces in pursuit of Chinese robbers entered the Korea for seventy miles, and crossed into Chinese land as well. The boundaries of Russia and China are of great length, the border populations are quiet everywhere, and in Manchuria the frontier men on both the Russian and Chinese sides, are mostly brigands, so that disputes between the Russian and Chinese frontier station troops are, probably, of more frequent occurrence than had been suspected.

ERIC-A-BRAC.

Dr. Williams (Middle Kingdom, I., p. 332) in speaking of the Boards of Rites and Music seems to have conceived the idea that such institutions are peculiar to the history of the Chinese people. If the Doctor really intended such a construction to be put upon his words, he is in error. Boards of music are of very high antiquity, and were equally as important in Chaldea, Assyria, and Egypt, as in China. The Egyptians especially were very fond of musical ceremonies, and there were men chosen for their excellence in the musical art who directed all the orchestral and vocal entertainments at Court. Chief of these was the Royal Musical Director, who bore the title of "Intendant of Songs and of the Royal Recreations." Moreover, every temple had its own staff of musicians and singers, who drew their salaries from the Government. The Musical Director had to look after the court dances and postures, a duty which devolved also upon the Board of Music at Pekin. In the trifling decree of Canopus—the Rosetta stone—solemn chants are prescribed in honour of a deified princess, exactly as is done to-day in China on the occasion of the death of a member of the Imperial family. The Assyrians had also solemn chants and musical festivals under the direct supervision of the Court. There was a band of musicians and singers attendant upon the royal pleasure, and numerous sculptures depict the monarch at table or in the throne-room, surrounded by his musicians. The office of Chief Musical Director was a most important one, and was frequently held by the chief of the royal harem. Sanherib, in describing a successful raid upon a neighbouring province, says: "The inmates of his palace, male and female, his musicians and singing girls, to the very midst of Nineveh, my royal city, I transported them."

One would naturally suppose that the 三才圖書, being the first book put in the hands of Chinese children, is free from errors, misprints, hasty written characters, and the like. This is however far from being the case. The Three Letter Classic, common in the schools of Canton and Southern China in general, abounds in badly written characters, and confusing misprints. For instance 三才 occurs for 三才, 情 for 貝士, 爲是賣 for 買, 為 for 買, 為 for 買, and even 人 for 人. Then again characters occur which entirely change the sense of the sentence, and are not admissible even on the grounds of there being several versions of the "Three Letter

Classic." For example, on p. 26 we have 十七史 instead of 十一史; p. 4, col. 6, 不知事 instead of 不知義; p. 9, col. 1, 日景樂 for 日景留; p. 33, col. 1, 少少成 for 少自習, and many others. In the third place some characters are substituted for others, not only changing the sense, but rendering the sentence entirely unintelligible, as p. 5, col. 3, the substitution of 名 for 文, etc.

It is considered mortifying by the Chinese to be clamorous in the expression of sorrow at a burial. The Egyptians were renowned for the vociferation of their grief: "there was a great cry in Egypt at the death of the first born." Upon the decease of a person in ancient Egypt, "the females of his or her family covered their faces with mud, ran through the streets with their bodies exposed, striking themselves and uttering loud lamentations. They were joined as they went by neighbours and friends, and if the deceased was a person of rank, by strangers as well. The men, girding their dress below the waist, ran about the town smiting their breasts and throwing dust upon their heads" (Herodotus). This custom was, and is, generally adopted throughout Western Asia. It is noteworthy that the Chinese frequently keep the bodies of deceased persons in or about the house for many years. Incense is burned before the coffin morning and evening. The coffin is either placed on trestles near the doorway, or in the ancestral chamber, where they remain until opportunity or means allow the relatives to place them in the patrimonial sepulchre.

In Egypt, in the case of the head of a family dying, the mummy of the deceased was kept in the principal room of the house for some time. Sacrificial offerings were placed before it night and morning, family deliberations were invariably held in its immediate vicinity, and the widow and children of the deceased invoked his spirit on certain days set apart in the year. Ancestral worship was thought as necessary and important in Egypt as it is to-day in China.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
September 7th, 1882.

Sir.—As there appeared in your last issue a letter over the signature of "Rufus" criticising my article on the Rev. A. B. Hutchinson's translation of Faber's Menagerie, I shall esteem it a favour if you will afford me a little of your space that I may shew my appreciation of the weighty remarks of my courteous and learned critic.

I can have no manner of objection to my review being reviewed, and am indeed more pleased than otherwise at the appearance of "Rufus," and command him for the wisdom which led him, when taking up the cudgels on behalf of Mr. Hutchinson, to ignore the abundant evidence which my article, whatever its faults may be, certainly contained as to the miserable quality of the so-called translation.

"Rufus," glorying in historical ignorance of German, running with a desire to vindicate Mr. Hutchinson, and probably annoyed with the reviewer for showing him his worthlessness of a book from which he had hoped to obtain assistance, fiercely criticises the literary style and what he presumes to be the malicious spirit, of the article, and ignoring, because he is neither deny nor challenge, the proofs of the incapacity of Mr. Hutchinson for his self-imposed task, endeavours to make out that Mr. Hutchinson has been unfairly and shamefully treated by his critic.

The first objection taken by "Rufus" is to the weary length of the review, which he nevertheless read twice! The article certainly was long, but such was the injustice done to Mr. Faber that a thorough exposure with the many examples it involved was rendered absolutely necessary in justice to the author and to any unfortunate reader who might have purchased the book, as he would be thus enabled to correct some few of the astonishing blunders with which it abounds.

It may perhaps surprise "Rufus" after his so confidently preferring against me the charge of personal animus to learn that I have gone out of my way to make unworthy insinuations against, and impure motives to, Mr. Hutchinson, and takes especial objection to the reference to the Archbishop of Canterbury. "Rufus" had read the translation and could have compared it with the original German work he would indeed have been full of understanding if he had not seen that the reference was naturally suggested by the enquiry, Why these deliberate alterations, wilful suppressions, emendations and unwarantable colourings? But why does "Rufus" after such a display of righteous indignation make the contemptible innuendos that I was animated by personal dislike, or that my vanity being wounded by Mr. Faber having passed me over and selected Mr. Hutchinson for the post, I was prompted to write the article by the mean spirit of jealousy and spite so engendered. It is a baseless charge.

Leong Ayeo, was convicted of burglariously entering the house No. 12 Wing Wo Lane at about three o'clock this morning, and attempting to steal a box containing clothing, value \$15. The defendant after he had admitted that he entered the house with the intention of stealing, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

reminds us of the days when we were taught to sacrifice everything to a literal translation. "Sentis" deos this with boyish fidelity and perfection." I should have thought that on this point it would have been wiser for Rufus to have remained silent. He criticises one sentence, but only because the English is halting, not because it is a mistranslation, and having found, as he does, a bad translation he heaps his denunciation on it. "Rufus" by his remarks proves himself to be a raw hand at translating work or he would know that style depends to a great extent upon the original. It is by no means an easy task to be polished, graceful, fluent and correct in translations, but when it is the choice of the literalism so soundly rubbish no one would have two opinions about "Rufus" for pointing out two clumsy sentences, but am, I confess, rather inclined to see the avidity with which he has seized on these two instances and hung his theme as a special pleader on them. He certainly knows how to make the most of the two blunders he has discovered by the aid of his keen critical faculties and his primers on Composition and Grammar.

If "Rufus" urged on by his love of "Rufus" and eagerness to champion any cause, even that of a sham translation, cannot find any more serious flaws in the indictment or in the evidence which supports it than a few feeble sentences written *cursive calamo* in his armoury must be ill-supplied, the body of his opponent very strong, or his own a feeble one. "Rufus" has not produced one iota of evidence to show that Mr. Hutchinson has been unfairly treated, that his translation is not a pretentious sham, full of the most astounding blunders and disgraced by wilful alterations and unwarantable colouring. When "Rufus" disproves this indictment it will be time enough to withdraw it and apologise. Thanking him for his letter, I may remind him that he must not mistake unsupported statements for facts, or strong epithets for arguments. I am &c.

SCUTICA.

LAW NOTICE.
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

(Before the Hon. Sir G. Philippo, Knt., Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.)
IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, Friday, 8th Sept., 10.30 a.m.—Stevens v. Chow Shuk-Hing.

Police Intelligence.
(Before H. G. Thomas, Esq.)
Thursday, Sept. 6.

LARCENY.

A watchman, named Wan Ayan, was convicted of stealing a pipe, value \$1, from the room of Leung Kam-ho, an inmate of licensed brothel No. 8. The thief was committed about one o'clock this morning. Prisoner, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ATTEMPT TO STEAL.

Li Ai, coolie, was convicted of attempting to steal an anklet from the child of Tam Pui Luk, while that person was looking at the decorations at the Man Mo Temple yesterday afternoon. The prisoner was committed to find two sureties of \$25 each to be of good behaviour for three months, to be confined in default.

WIFE-BEATING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Lam Asing, rope-maker, was charged with creating a disturbance in the house of Li Kum, widow, and also with damaging

The widow stated that the defendant and his wife visited her house yesterday afternoon. After having a game at dominoes, the defendant commenced to beat his wife, and on complaint interfering he beat her also, and broke her lamp, value \$30 cents. The widow's evidence was corroborated by her son.

The defendant's version of the affair was that he went to the complainant's house for his wife, whom he pushed when she declined to leave. He denied having struck the complainant or breaking the lamp.

The Magistrate fined the defendant \$1, on four days' imprisonment for committing the assault, and ordered him to pay 30 cents alimony to the complainant for breaking the lamp.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Hung Sui Man, residing at No. 13 East Street, was summoned for unlawfully closing the public road in Water Lane on the 2nd instant.

Mr. Watts, overseer in the Surveyor General's Department, said he was the defendant cutting a large trench in Water Lane on the 2nd instant. Defendant's object was to connect his house drain with that of the Government's. He had no permission for this; and had damaged the road considerably.

The defendant said the Inspector of nuisances had given him leave to open the ground, but this was denied by Inspector Germanus. As the defendant had apparently not understood what the Inspector had said, and pleaded that he was not aware that permission from the Government was required before he could open the drain, he was discharged on the understanding that he would obtain a permit in the usual way.

DEPOSITING RUBBISH.

Chan Acheung, coolie, was fined \$5, or fourteen days' imprisonment for depositing rubbish in Spring Garden Lane.

BURGLARY.

Leong Ayeo was convicted of burglariously entering the house No. 12 Wing Wo Lane at about three o'clock this morning, and attempting to steal a box containing clothing, value \$15. The defendant after he had admitted that he entered the house with the intention of stealing, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CARRIERS DRIVING.

Han Aling and Cheung Ayeo, carpenters, were charged with carelessly driving a truck in Nullah Lane on the 7th inst.

The case was remanded as the complainant, a widow named Chan Ayeo, was unable to appear, owing to her arm having been fractured.

CHINA.

NINGPO.
(Courier Correspondent.)

August 29th.

The natives are still keeping the Sonthai, with mighty displays of fireworks, both on land and on the water, and they continue to flourish; and if we are allowed to judge from appearances, all this excitement has infused a spirit of rejoicing in the most profound ignorance of all rules of translation, which is only equalled by his ignorance of the rules of criticism. His translations are characterized by that puerile literateness which

goes and coming, it may reasonably be supposed the instrument has great charm, and we look forward with pleasure to the day that will see more of the same description imported.

Thieves and rogues of late have turned their attention to the river, the proceeds of their exploits in the Settlement not being sufficiently remunerative.

Their first proceeding was to loot the property of two young students who were captives in passing through the bridge of boats on their way to Hangchow to pass their examination. They next hustled a man into the river from the same bridge, for not being able to meet a debt, and afterwards regrettably drowning their victim, or by this means they rendered it impossible to obtain anything in the future. Already the engines of the law are at work, and have gained a clue to the offenders in both cases, and when they are brought up the severest punishment will be administered.

The following has just come to hand from a temple called "Ching Ho Sze," situated about twenty miles south-east of this. It appears there is an annual pilgrimage to this place in which a great number of women participate. One of the pilgrims, an elderly Ningpo woman, accidentally fell from the first high bridge leading to the temple, and was dashed to pieces on the rocks beneath; at once a rumour was spread abroad that the priests had caused the woman's death, and the mob carried the body back to the temple. On the country people hearing of the affair they flocked to the place in hundreds, and threatened to pull the temple down and kill the priests. Eventually, however, oil, we presume in the shape of Mexicans, was poured on the troubled waters and order restored. The remains of the body of the woman were sent to Ningpo in a chair.

A pretty severe thunder squall took place the evening before last, the rain coming down at times in torrents. We have not heard of any damage having been done by the lightning.

Yesterday morning H. B. M. gun-vessel *Sheldrake* left this for Chusan and Shanghai.

CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS.

(Celestial Empire.)

Of the many curious superstitions that pervade Chinese thought, there are none more remarkable than those connected with floods and inundations. The recent disasters of this nature which have unfortunately been only too numerous along the valley of the lower Yangtze, have naturally called people's attention to the cause and the means which might be adopted to avert like calamities in future. It appears that the universal belief is that the cause of the floods is an animal called a Kiao, which is hatched somewhere in the ground, and which takes advantage of a time of rain and thunder to get out, leaving a big hole behind into which issues a stream of water which, joining with the waters from above, forms a huge mass of water. As the animal flies away carrying destruction as it goes.

The ordinary expression for a flood of a serious nature in all documents official and private, is to say that a "Kiao has come out," "has come into being," and this is not a mere figurative term, as most foreigners would be inclined to consider it, but literally expresses the belief of the people. That no one has ever seen a Kiao, and that its habits of life are a mystery, do not at all militate against the faith in its existence. The wise people of old days believed in it and wrote about it, and that of course is quite enough for the present time. But the most remarkable thing about this superstition is that instead of making the Kiao an object of reverence and endeavouring to propitiate it with temples, prayers, and Imperial tablets like the Dragon, it is treated as a pest; and its destruction is advocated as a duty both of officials and people. This mixture of practical good sense and extreme credulity in a people by whom natural phenomena of all kind—the hills and streams, the clouds and mist—are converted into objects of worship, in such a curious phase of their character, that we think it worth while by way of practical illustration to call our readers' attention to a paper which was printed in the *Shun-pao* of the 19th instant. This document is a memorandum or petition addressed to the Viceroy of Nanking by an Exempt Sub-Prefect, in which, after recapitulating the great losses and sufferings sustained this year in Anhwei and Chekiang through floods, he attributes the whole disaster to the fact that the Kiao's have been allowed to come to maturity and escape. He prays that steps may be taken to ascertain the methods formerly employed for extirpating these monsters and which have been lost sight of since the Taiping rebellion, and that all magistrates may be instructed what to do in order to avoid like events in future. And by giving some assistance in this inquiry, he adds a number of particulars regarding the origin and habits of this wonderful animal, culled from old books and popular tradition, which form perhaps the most unique contribution to Natural History that has ever seen the light. It would be a pity if such valuable information should be lost to the world; so we summarise it below.

As to origin, the writer says the Kiao is the progeny of a snake. When the white-throated, four-footed snake comes into conjunction with a pheasant, an egg is left behind, which, sinking into the ground, develops into an egg. The egg gradually sinks deeper and deeper, and in the course of a year or so becomes a Kiao, which at the sound of thunder and rain, by degrees forces its way up towards the surface, till about the beginning of summer it takes advantage of some unusually severe thunder-storm to burst out, and thereupon disaster overwhelms all the country. The place where a Kiao is being hatched generally among the hills, and may always be known by the fact that snow will never lie there in winter, nor will trees or grass grow, nor birds sing together there. The officials and people should set to work, and dig up such places and destroy the animal. Another certain sign is a peculiar mist, which is yellow in the morning and black in the evening. On a rainy night the black will be seen to roll upwards into the heavens with a crash. This means that the egg has developed into the fully-formed animal, which, on hearing the sound, works its way up to the surface. The earth round the spot will be found to be of a deep red colour. Some two or three months before the animal is ready to escape its presence can be detected by a sound like that of a clew held in the hand, or like that made by a drunken man. At this stage the animal can move but cannot fly. Having fixed the spot from the appearance of the earth and the sky, the people should dig to a depth of from three to five feet, and there they will certainly find an egg as large as a three-handled jar. It should be pointed down with some sharp instrument, and a piece of iron beamed with dog's blood, and they should have ready some sharp knives to pierce it with. That being done, the people need feel no further harm.

Kiao has a great horror of drums and fire, therefore in the summer months when there is an excess of heat, the people should beat drums and fire to scare the Kiao away. If the Kiao has got into a house, the people should turn out with gongs and drums and should hang up lanterns all night near the place of danger, and in that way the animal may be frightened and kept in its confinement. The writer believes they may be generated in other ways than from the snake and phœnix as from certain animals hibernating in the ground and moisture, and they sometimes come out of old temples and dark dens, as for instance in the well-known case in the reign of Tung-chih where one was found snoring in a dwelling house in Wang Kiang-hai, and was soon by a number of people to have a form resembling that of a spider; but this only shows how necessary it is that the officials and people should be on the lookout for them in other places than among the hills.

So much for the views of the expectant Sub-Prefect. He evidently has no doubts on the matter, but surely the writer does not, and the consequent importation of Indian opium will be at once developed. Surely then, even if one half of what the Anti-Opium Society allege regarding the noxiousness of opium and the aversion of the Chinese Government thereto were true, it would be equally unjust, absurd, and impossible for the Indian Government to squander its means in attempting to prevent the traffic. It is for this reason that the admission of the importation of Indian opium into China is correct. The Chinese Government is not the only one to be affected by this, as the importation of Indian opium into India is also a source of revenue to the Indian Government.

There is no doubt that the importation of Indian opium into India is a source of revenue to the Indian Government.

What would be the effect of cutting off the Indian supply,—supposing the Indian Government to take the further step of doing this at an immense expense in preventive lines and compensation to native chiefs? Would not the demand at once increase the Persian supply? Would it not create a greater demand for Indian

THE CHINA REVIEW.
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese and caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of "China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Breitbaechner, Birch, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Bullock, Watterson, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Gurne, Jameson, Faber, Kopell, Parker, Playfair, Glazebrook, and Pitton, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manus, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

"The China Review" is an excellent table of contents."—Caledonian Empire.

The publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers."—Caledonian Empire.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—North-China Herald.

The present number of this periodical, "is open with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880." This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we shall the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—North-China Herald.

The China Review for September—October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsch, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the observations made at the Imperial Rain-skin Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—North-China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese do well to examine."—Chambers's Journal.

The November—December number of the China Review contains less material than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—Mr. E. H.

Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travails in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Chong, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Orthography in Western Books and Journals" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—H.K. Daily Press.

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review.—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

A. MOLVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 4, 1882.

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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. SEPT. 7, 1882.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations, Cash.
BANKS.							
HK. and Shai. Bank.....	40,000	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 2,350,000	\$ 61,800.03	30	130%—\$287.
INSURANCES.							
Nth. China Ins. Co.	1,000	Tl. 2,000	Tl. 600	Tl. 22,000	Tl. 663,730.00	Tl. 75	Tl. 1,225.
Union Ins. Co.	1,200	Tl. 350	Tl. 350	Tl. 600,488	Tl. 18,447.06	Tl. 75	Tl. 650.
China Trade Ins. Co.	500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 384,507	\$ 437,688.68	\$ 162.00	\$1600.
China Trade Ins. Co.	600	\$ 16,666.66	\$ 500	\$ 500,000	\$ 100,322.00	22%	\$1565.
China Ins. Office	10,000	\$ 250	\$ 50	\$ 100,000	\$ 100	100%	\$80.
China Ins. Co.	1,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 200	\$ 109,378	\$ 677.42	3%	\$255.
HK. Fire Ins. Co.	2,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 200	\$ 823,842	\$ 263,403.72	\$75	\$1030.
China Fire Ins. Co.	4,000	\$ 500	\$ 100	\$ 433,632	\$ 14,655.91	18%	\$8224.
TEA & CO. PANIES.							
HK. C. and M. Steamboat Co.	8,000	\$ 100	\$ 75	\$ 15,000	\$ 18,908.06	5%	\$104.
MISCELLANEOUS.							
HK. & Wh. Poa. Dock	10,000	\$ 125	\$ 125	\$ 147,563	\$ 3,180.53	4%	*53% prem.—\$191.
HK. and China Gas Co.	5,000	L	10 L	7,489	...	...	...
Hikong Hotel	2,000	Tl. 100	Tl. 100	\$ 8	\$ 107	...	...
China Sugar Co.	6,000	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 6,324.71	\$ 10	\$105.	...
Hikong Ice Co.	1,250	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 6,250	\$ 10	\$145.	...
HK. Bakay. Co.	400	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 159.31	\$ 5	\$60.	...
Luzon Sugar Co.	7,000	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 127	...	...	...
LOANS.							
Chi. Imp.	6,276	L	100	all	8	...	...
Chi. Imp.	187,16,040	L	100	all	8	...	...
Chi. Imp.	187,3,800	Tl.	500	all	8	...	...
Chi. Imp.	1881	\$ 365	Tl.	600	all	8	...
Sugar Docks, 1880.	600	\$ 500	all	8	...	...	...
RATES OF PAYABLE.							
June 30 Dec 31	1874	6,276	L	100	all	8	...
Feb 28 Ag 31	1875	16,040	L	100	all	8	...
April & Oct.	1876	3,800	Tl.	500	all	8	...
Jnd 10 & Dec 10	1881	\$ 365	Tl.	600	all	8	...
June & Dec	1880	600	\$ 500	all	8	...	...
NOTES.							
For half year ended 31st Dec., 1881.—Report issued in October, above last interim Bonus and Dividend for 1881.—To 30th April, 1882.—For year 1881.—For year 1880.—For half year ended 30th June, 1882.							

EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

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The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

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Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.

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Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

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Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MacEwen, FRICKEL & CO.

HONGKONG, September 5, 1882. se15

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STEAM TO NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA. (Taking Cargo and Passengers for VLADIVOSTOK.)

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for VLADIVOSTOK.)

THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1882, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Domingo, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

All Bills of Lading will be signed under \$2

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs. RUSSELL & CO.

H. J. TRIPP,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 5, 1882. se15

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.